

NEGRO SOLDIERS ATTACK POLICE.

Mob of United States Troops Make a Descent on El Paso's City Officials—Bloody Work.

Assault Took Place at 5 a. m.—One Police Officer and One Soldier Killed and Another Soldier Wounded—Two Drunken Soldiers Arrested—Mob of Colored Troops, Armed with Krag-Jorgensen, Make a Descent on the Police Station—Shoot Down Officer in Charge—Jailer Drives the Mob Away, Killing One—Trail of Blood—Sheriff and Police Demand a Culpit from the Military—Police Armed with Winchesters—Feeling is Very Bitter.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] El Paso, Tex., Feb. 17.—At five o'clock a mob of negro soldiers, armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, attacked the city police station with the object of releasing two soldiers who had been arrested yesterday. During the night Police Officer New Stewart and one negro soldier were killed and it is believed another of the soldiers is wounded. Thursday afternoon the police locked a corporal from the fort for being drunk and threatening to chase the police out of the city, and last night another drunken soldier was arrested. The police station was attacked by a mob of negro soldiers, who were armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles. The police were unable to make any arrests. The company stationed at Fort Bliss is composed of E. Twenty-fifth Infantry. Posses are out looking for the marauders, though at the post it is claimed that the only missing soldiers are the dead man and the two prisoners in the police station. The police have learned from the two prisoners the name of one of the soldiers who did the shooting in the station office, and Sheriff Boone and Chief of Police Lockart have demanded the surrender of the man from the commandant of the post. The latter has given assurance that he will lend all possible assistance in bringing the guilty men to justice, and it is believed there will be no further clash. The entire police force, however, has been mounted and armed with Winchesters to be in readiness for any emergency. Feeling here against the soldiers is very bitter, and many citizens have offered their services to the civil authorities.

WILL AMERICA PROPOSE PEACE?

Prominent British Writer Thinks So, and Suggests a South African Confederation with Britain Controlling Foreign Affairs.

London, Feb. 17.—Mr. H. W. Massing, formerly the editor of the Chronicle, writes as follows to the Morning Leader under the heading "What Will America Do?" "A new world power has arisen—the new American people. President McKinley and Secretary of War, I believe, the opinion of the minority of the Englishmen that a war in South Africa is an error and crime. But they remember that, like to the pressure from below the English government, the English government was benevolently neutral in the Spanish war. Therefore, so far as public opinion will allow them, they would like to sail on an even keel in South Africa. But as they well know, behind them lies a mighty, and as they well know, an ungovernable force, extending itself with absolute freedom, and it will on party managers, looking imperatively at the doors of the President. "Because a few American ladies who have married or fought their way into the front ranks of the Democratic party, the United States has started a hospital ship to South Africa. It is a sign that the United States is leaning towards the British power. Nothing can be more unfortunate than any political action that comes from such quarters and blessed by such negligible persons as Smalley, a New York correspondent. "America is not pro-English and never will be. "America is profoundly attached to the republican principle. She will not see it weakened to the profit of her ancient mistress. "The great popular newspapers like the World have been quick to read this sign of the American temper. "Hostile intervention on the part of America would not be tolerated, but what if, using the machinery of the Hague conference or acting upon a hint from private sources, America were to propose a policy of mutual disarmament? "The writer then suggests this basis of intervention: "Demolition of the Boer government. "Withdrawal of the British army, except the Durban and Capetown garrisons. "An international guarantee of the independence of the republics, subject to British control of their foreign affairs. "Five year naturalization for outlanders. "The South African states and colonies to meet in convention one year after the close of the war to arrange a confederation."

CHARGE AGAINST COL. BRUBACK.

Prosecution Claims that He Attempted to Defeat the Ends of Justice by Aiding Witnesses to Depart—Warrant Issued for His Arrest.

The developments in the Bentbrook case, which have followed in rapid succession ever since the night of the tragedy, bid fair to follow the right up to the hour of trial on Monday morning. This morning Victor Morris, brother of the late Burton C. Morris, swore to a complaint in Justice McMaster's court against Col. Theodore Bruback. He charges that gentleman with attempting to defeat the ends of justice by aiding in the departure of the witnesses, Nana Witbeck and Emma Mackinnon who it will be remembered, were dining at the Merchant's Cafe on the evening of the killing and are important witnesses, so the prosecution claims, for the State. John Witbeck, the father of one of the girls, was arrested yesterday. He provided the witnesses with money to pay their expenses east, but says he received it from Col. Bruback as a loan. The prosecution takes the view that the money was provided for the specific purpose of spiriting the witnesses away. The case was to have come up before Judge McMaster at 2 p. m., but the officer having the warrant learned that the gentleman was out of the city, so no arrest was made. Col. Bruback's absence will be but a very brief one, and the matter will then be proceeded with. regulations. Thirty of the inspectors are Chinamen who have been furnished by the Chinese merchants. Physical health department census shows the population of Manila is about 190,000, including 31,000 Chinese. Kentuckians Trying to Agree. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 17.—The Democratic attorneys representing Gov. Beckham will hold a conference tomorrow to decide on a proposition to submit to a conference between them and Gov. Taylor's attorneys Monday relative to an agreed case involving all of

the issues arising from the three injunction suits growing out of the contests over the State offices. The Republican house today adopted a resolution extending its thanks to that gallant soldier and patriotic statesman, Gov. Roosevelt, for words of cheer to Gov. Taylor, and further resolved that they would never cease in their efforts until the Goebel election law is repealed. The senate merely met and adjourned.

Josiah Quincy Married. London, Feb. 17.—Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston, and Mrs. Tyler were married today in St. George's church, Hanover square. James R. Carter, second secretary of the United States embassy, was the best man. Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador, Henry White, first secretary of the United States embassy, and all the members of the embassy, were present.

Big Fire in Denver. Denver, Colo., Feb. 17.—The four-story building at 1125 to 1135 W. 15th street, occupied by the Millar-Olsen Spice company and the Kansas-Moline Plow company, was gutted by fire this morning. The total damage is estimated at \$150,000, of which \$50,000 is on the stock of the Millar-Olsen company, \$75,000 on the stock of the Kansas-Moline company, and \$25,000 on the building owned by Charles Bettecher.

Overcome by Smoke. New York, Feb. 17.—A five-story brown stone house at 429 Fifth avenue burned early today and two persons were seriously injured. A dozen occupants were asleep in the house. E. E. McClelland, a wealthy bachelor, was picked up on the first floor overcome by smoke and with his feet burned and cut by broken glass. He probably was recovering from a nap.

London, Feb. 17, 2:37 p. m.—A special dispatch from Sterkfontein, dated today, says the Boers with artillery, commenced an attack early this morning on the fourth floor of the building, which was also being shelled by troops commanded by Gen. Gatacre.

The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts: Jacobsdal, Feb. 17, 5:50 a. m.—Gen. Kelly-Kenny's brigade captured yesterday three wagons, laden with stores, two wagons of Mauser rifles, eight boxes of shells, ten barrels of explosives and a large quantity of stores, all belonging to the Boers, which is still being shelled by our artillery when Kitchener dispatched his messenger.

NO TELEGRAMS FOR KIMBERLEY. New York, Feb. 17.—The Commercial Cable company this morning sent out the following notice: The British postoffice requires us to cancel yesterday's notice in regard to Kimberley. There is no telegraphic communication at present with Kimberley.

BRITISH OFFICERS PROMOTED. London, Feb. 17.—The queen has promoted Gen. French to be major general. French, heretofore, has only ranked as a colonel in the army, with the local rank of lieutenant general.

Lieut.-Col. Kekelewich has been promoted colonel for services in the defense of Kimberley. With General George Bull retreat and Gen. Kelly-Kenny harassing his rear, hopes ran high that a decisive action will occur if it has not already been fought. The dispatch from Jacobsdal confirms this belief, saying that Gen. Cronje has been obliged to "outspan" in other words, form a laager, or camp, in order to rest his oxen. This explains Gen. Kelly-Kenny's latest dispatch referring to the shelling of the laager, which also brought long expected word of Gen. Kitchener's whereabouts.

The general, who so relentlessly pursued the khalifa to his doom, is supervising the pursuit of Gen. Cronje and greatly to the confidence of the nation so eagerly awaiting further news. If Gen. Tucker with the seventh division is able to effect the projected junction with the forces of Gen. Kelly-Kenny while the ninth division, under Gen. Colville, is rapidly coming up from the rear, the hero of Khartoum should have a sufficient force to decisively engage Gen. Cronje, and prevent him from reaching Bloemfontein with an effective force. In the whole Middel district there is such tremendous military activity that it is hard to realize the area covered or grasp the full meaning of the movements. The Boers, though retreating from Magerfontein, are active elsewhere.

BOERS ATTACK GRAS PAN. A special dispatch from Orange River, dated Friday, Feb. 16, says they are attempting to cut the British line of communication at Gras Pan, but it is said they are not likely to effect a serious result. They are, however, undoubtedly making a strenuous effort to cut the British line to De Aar.

On the other hand comes the news that General MacDonald has again occupied Koodoosberg. What precautions Lord Roberts has adopted against crater attacks are not known, but the war office and public are thoroughly convinced that if it is within human possibility, he will inflict the defeat on Gen. Cronje that is

demanded.

Democrats at Frankfort. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 17.—A joint resolution adopted by the Democratic legislature here adjourning that body to meet at Frankfort next Monday. Gov. Beckham will remain here until the gubernatorial case is decided by the court of appeals.

W. H. Clark Dead. New York, Feb. 17.—Former Corporation Counsel Wm. H. Clark, died today at his residence in this city of bronchitis and complication of diseases. Mr. Clark was well known in racing circles and was the owner of Banaster, the winner of last year's Brooklyn handicap.

A DOUBLE BEREAVEMENT. Jerry Ryan, a Miner, Loses His Daughter and Stepson. The funeral of Madeline Ryan, daughter of Jerry Ryan, a well known miner, was held at St. Mary's cathedral this afternoon, the interment being at Mt. Olivet.

Mr. Ryan was at Cripple Creek, Colo., when he received the telegram announcing the death here of his daughter by his former wife. On the day of his arrival in Salt Lake he received a telegram announcing that his stepson had been shot and killed at Cripple Creek. This afternoon, while he was burying his daughter in Salt Lake, his wife was burying her son in Colorado.

THE CITY'S HEALTH. Report for January and the Week Just Passed. The vital statistics for the month of January show the number of deaths to have been 54, as against 65 in January, 1899. The births number 102, of which 53 were males and 49 females, all white. The contagious diseases were reported as follows: Varioloid (mild form of smallpox), 6; smallpox, 18; whooping cough, 7; scarlet fever, 25; diphtheria, 2; typhoid fever, 2.

Period of the board of health for the week ending today shows as follows: Births, 15; males, 6; females, 9; deaths, 12; males 5; females 4; contagious disease flags outstanding 14; covering 19 cases of scarlet fever, and 2 diphtheria; smallpox for the week 3, all at the house of detention; infectious diseases reported 2, whooping cough 1, typhoid fever 1.

FIGHTING GOES ON AT THREE PLACES

Boers Attack Moltano and Make Efforts at Gras Pan.

KITCHENER AFTER CRONJE

Makes Capture of Large Boer Supplies, and is Shelling Laager.

QUEEN PROMOTES OFFICERS.

Rejecting at Capetown Over British Success—Kruger Says, No Uneasiness.

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so much more important than the relief of Kimberley, brilliant as was the latter achievement.

While Gen. Kelly-Kenny's, or rather Gen. Kitchener's dispatch referred to the Boer rear guard as being Gen. Cronje's, it is still doubtful if that general is personally with it, and it is possible he may be employing more than one line of retreat.

The reported capture of a large British convoy by the Boers is still not mentioned officially. There is no news of importance from elsewhere on the scene of war.

CAPETOWN IS ENTHUSIASTIC. Dispatches from Capetown announce that enthusiastic demonstrations followed the announcement of the relief of Kimberley. Government house was surrounded by huge crowds and the British high commissioner and governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, received an ovation.

The house which Lord Roberts occupied on his arrival at Capetown, was similarly feted, there were parades through the city, cheering for "Boers," flying flags and hostile demonstrations outside the offices of the newspapers sympathetic to the Boers, and before the residences of those supposed to be in sympathy with the burghers.

The relief of Kimberley was similarly celebrated in other towns of Cape Colony.

The first unit of the special corps of yeomanry called the duke of Cambridge's own, left London this morning to embark at Southampton for South Africa.

The corps is composed of men of good social position. Lord Abinger wears corporal's stripes while Lord Aylesbury's son is a trooper. Each man had to pay £120 for the privilege of joining, while their pay is donated to the fund for the relief of the widows and children of the killed soldiers.

Immense crowds ovated the "gentleman rankers" as they were termed on their way to the station and the train started amidst remarkable scenes of enthusiasm. The duke of Cambridge and other titled personages, went to Southampton to bid the yeomanry farewell.

Gen. Roberts reports the British casualties during the fighting at Jacobsdal as follows: One killed, 14 wounded and 3 missing.

KRUGER SAYS ALL RIGHT. New York, Feb. 17.—A dispatch which President Kruger is said to have sent to The Hague since the successful movement of Gen. French for the relief of Kimberley reached a former official of Holland in this city today. The message, which was apparently sent with a view to quieting the apprehensions of the friends of the Boers reads: "No uneasiness. General operations went fully planned."

The recipient of this dispatch, who conceals his identity from the public, received and published a dispatch announcing the defeat of the Boers at Spion Kop 24 hours before the news of that event was made known through British sources.

NO BOERS ABOUT. Arundel, Friday, Feb. 17.—All quiet today. No Boers about. The British outposts are guarding the railroads. Reinforcements have arrived.

GLORY FOR GEN. FRENCH. New York, Feb. 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The western border has been cleared by Gen. Roberts' first stroke since the relief of Kimberley carries Mafeking with it and secures British control of the West Barkley district and Bechuanaland."

Gen. French by leading the way to Kimberley has become the Sheridan of this campaign with "Boers" halting in triumph at Jacobsdal before turning eastward in a fair way to win a dukedom if he goes on without check or reverse to Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

"Nor ought Kitchener to be left out of the honors. He has transformed an immobile British force, which was tied up to railways into an army remarkable for mobility with a system of flying transport, and if all goes well he seems destined at the end of the campaign to succeed Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief and to reorganize the military forces of the British empire."

BRITISH RELIEF. "Compensations northward are so large that the Dutch success in driving back the skeleton army left behind at Colenso is regarded by military men here as an affair of slight importance. Gen. Roberts takes the situation lightly enough."

"Boer accounts describe the capture of one line of kopjes after another with heavy British losses. Five Dutch commanders are named, so that it is clear that a large force has been concentrated in that quarter."

"Lord Roberts' striking success has caused an intense feeling of relief throughout England. It has also split the guns which Lord Rosebery and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman have opened up on the minister's new measure of national defense."

CLARK TELLS OF HIMSELF. Clark's appearance caused a ripple of interest throughout the room. After being sworn, the senator took his seat quietly, and Mr. Faulkner immediately began his questions.

Coming to the campaign of 1898, he said he had entered it at the solicitation of a number of friends, "who asked me to help them organize the State against what was called the 'Daly power,' which I agreed to do, with their aid and assistance."

Relating further the motives actuating him in the entering into this campaign, he said that he had been elected a member of the legislature, he said he had sent out some friends to feel the pulse of the State. He also stated that Democratic politics in the State had been running wild for some years. The Democrats had been fusing with Populists and Silver Republicans, and he was opposed to such a course, because it resulted in the nomination of people who were not Democrats. The object was to so organize as to break down the "one man power" in the State.

After ascertaining these facts the senator said that he had very reluctantly agreed to the proposition of his friends, and to assist financially, furnishing such funds as were absolutely necessary in a prudent way to accomplish the object aimed at.

Mr. Clark said at this preliminary meeting he had stated distinctly that he would not be a candidate for the Senate, and that he had not changed his mind until after the election of the legislature.

"Did you in accordance with your agreement with your friends at that meeting make any contribution to the campaign fund?" Mr. Faulkner asked.

HE GAVE \$115,500. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Some days after this meeting I gave an amount which it was estimated would be necessary to begin with. That amount was \$25,000. The second contribution was made in October and amounted to \$20,000. In November I

WHAT IT COSTS FOR A SENATORSHIP

Senator Clark Admits Having Put Up \$115,500 in Montana, and Says it Was All Legitimate.

Why He Entered the Campaign—To Beat the "Daly Gang"—

Was Also Opposed to Fusion with Populists and Silver Republicans—Wanted to Break "One-Man Power" in Montana—

Became a Candidate After Legislature Was Elected—

Never Bribed any Man, Directly or Indirectly—Says the

Testimony of C. M. Jackson of Utah Was Absolutely

False—Never Mentioned Senator Hanna's Election to Him—

Contradicts Other Witnesses.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Before the Senate committee began its work in the Clark investigation today the word went round that Senator Clark himself would take the stand. The senator was not present, however, when the committee was called to order, and Justice Piggott of the Montana supreme court was recalled to make some additions to his testimony.

While Justice Piggott was testifying Mr. Clark came into the room. Justice Theodore Brantley, also of the Montana State supreme court, making the third and last member of that body to be examined in this case. He said that on August 5 last, when Justice Hunt had his interview with Dr. Tracey and Justice Piggott, and his interview with Mr. Corbett, he was on the Pacific coast. He had just heard of the Hunt-Tracey interview upon his return in the latter part of August. Justice Hunt had then made a full statement to him, and advised with him and with Justice Piggott as to the wisdom of proceeding against Dr. Tracey. They had advised against such a course.

CLARK AND WELLCOME. Chief Justice Brantley related an interview with Rev. Dr. A. B. Martin, principal of the college of Montana, a Presbyterian institution of learning, located at Deer Lodge. The chief justice is a member of the board of trustees of this institution, and Senator Clark is its president. The witness said Mr. Martin had come to his office and, requesting an interview, had shown him a letter signed by Senator Clark, one sentence of which was as follows: "See Justice Brantley and ask him not to allow that good man Wellcome to be disparaged."

After reading the letter Justice Brantley said he handed it back saying he could not control its action; nor would he if he could. He had also assured Dr. Martin that there was no prejudice in the court against Mr. Wellcome, and that he would have a fair trial. The chief justice said he was not sure that the letter shown him by Dr. Martin was in Senator Clark's handwriting.

The interview had occurred in his office in Helena, the latter part of October last. Senator Chandler announced that Dr. Martin had been sent for and that Dr. Tracey was now on his way to Washington.

TO IMPEACH JACKSON AND OTHERS. Mr. Faulkner then asked for a decision to whether Ben Falk was to be allowed to testify concerning Whiteside's alleged effort at bribery of himself (Falk).

This raised the question as to how many witnesses should be called for impeachment purposes? Mr. Faulkner said he desired only to impeach the testimony of three witnesses, Whiteside, Clark of Madison, and Mr. Campbell, said he would not call any impeachment witnesses providing the Whiteside episode was not entered upon.

The decision of the question was again deferred, and Senator Clark was asked to the stand.

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contributed \$40,000, and after I was elected I gave my son Charles W. Clark a check for about \$20,000 to pay expenses incurred during the sitting of the legislature in Helena. Upon leaving that city I had told my son to stay there and settle up all bills that had been incurred. Upon his returning to Butte he gave me a statement showing disbursements amounting to about this sum. These contributions were all made by me in connection with that campaign."

Explaining to Senator Hoar, Mr. Clark said that the first contribution of \$25,000 was necessary in organizing for the legislative campaign, a great deal of money being required to get voters registered and to get them to the polls. "Did you ever," asked Mr. Faulkner, "directly or indirectly make any money or other voluntary contributions to secure the vote of any member of the legislature for you for United States senator?"

NEVER BRIBED A MAN. "No, sir, I never did," responded the witness, holding himself erect and looking directly at his interrogator. "I have no personal knowledge of anything of that kind being done."

Sensor Clark was questioned concerning his conversations with Senator Whiteside and Mark Hewitt and his reported conversation with Representative Jackson of Utah. He denied having any conversation with Jackson and while admitting talking with Whiteside and Hewitt, he contradicted all the statements made by them in their testimony which would in any way implicate him with corrupt methods in the legislature. He said that on one occasion he had met Mr. Whiteside at the Helena hotel, when the latter had come to him saying: "I have good news for you, I have induced Senator Anderson to vote for you."

CONTRADICTS WHITESIDE. Senator Clark said he had told Whiteside that he was pleased to hear this, because he and Mr. Anderson had long been friends and he had confidently counted upon his vote before the final ballot should be taken. Mr. Clark said positively Mr. Anderson was the only member of the legislature spoken of in this conversation, and he explicitly denied saying that Mr. Anderson could not be influenced by money like other members. He also denied having told Whiteside that C. W. Clark, Mr. Wellcome or any one else was his agent.

Mr. Clark admitted that he had met Mark Hewitt when doing his sitting of the legislature as Mr. Hewitt had professed to be a friend of his in his senatorial contest. Their conversations had, however, he said, been so completely devoid of feature that he did not remember any of them.

He was sure he had never told Hewitt, as the latter had testified, that he had considered Whiteside reliable, for he had not talked with him concerning Whiteside. He had never told Hewitt after the Whiteside so-called exposure that they would make the people believe that Mr. Daly had furnished the \$30,000 used by Whiteside in that exposure, and that he had never told Hewitt that he had never told him or Whiteside or any one else, as Tom Lyons, with a view to satisfying him. He did, however, remember that Hewitt had told him that Lyons was making some trouble about his expenses in the senatorial campaign.

JACKSON A PREVARICATOR. With reference to the testimony of Legislator Jackson, of Utah, Mr. Clark said he had no recollection whatever of having met that gentleman, and that he had never seen him since he had left Montana. He said that he had no influence Jackson to vote for Mr. M. Cune, for United States senator from Utah. He was equally sure he had made no corrupt or improper proposals to Jackson in that connection, and that he had not told him that he (Clark) had just purchased the vote of a member of the Montana legislature in his own behalf.

Equally certain was he that he had never said to Mr. Jackson or any one else that Senator Hanna, of Ohio, had secured his election to the Senate by corrupt means. "I am absolutely positive," said Senator Clark, concluding his direct testimony concerning Jackson, "that I never had any conversation with him or any one else relative to the manner of Senator Hanna's election, and I want to say that every word of Jackson's testimony which related to me was absolutely false."

INTERESTED IN WELLCOME. At this juncture a member of the committee asked Mr. Clark in regard to the letter to Dr. Martin, of the Montana college, concerning which Chief Justice Brantley had testified earlier in the day. Mr. Clark replied that he had no recollection concerning the letter. He thought he might have written it as his relation with Dr. Martin was very intimate as was also his relation with Judge Brantley and as he knew the relationship to be so between Martin and Brantley. He was questioned closely as to his recollection as to the authorship of a letter written last October or November. He replied: "I may have written the letter to Dr. Martin to see Justice Brantley, but I certainly did not go to the extent of asking him to suggest to Judge Brantley that the proceedings against Wel-